



SEWER SYSTEM COMMITTEE AGENDA

October 18, 2011, 10:30 a.m.

**Costa Mesa Sanitary District
628 W. 19th Street
Costa Mesa, California**

STANDING REPORTS

I. Monthly Spill Statistics

- One new sanitary sewer overflow (SSO) on 9/27/11 to report

NEW DISCUSSION ITEMS

II. Sewer Cleaning Program – Oral Report

- 7,562 foot gap between old and new cleaning cycles to be cleaned by CMSD crew
- Yearly root cutting of 141,791 feet and hot spot cleaning by CMSD crew
- Contractor (NPS) to perform yearly line cleaning only
- Update on GIS Sewer Atlas, CMMS, Hydraulic Modeling

III. Hydrogen Sulfide Odor Abatement Testing – Oral Report

- Golden Bio from Golden Bell at South Coast Plaza grease interceptors
- Bio Amp from Chemsearch at South Coast Plaza grease interceptors
- Bio-Organic Catalyst at Elden Pumping Station
- Meeting with South Coast Plaza Management 10/19/11 at 11 a.m.

IV. Administrative Civil Liability (ACL) Actions by State Water Boards

- a. Resolution of Santa Margarita Water District action
- b. El Pollo Loco action

V. WDR Compliance

- a. Statewide SSO Annual Compliance Report\
- b. FY 2010-11 Orange County SSO Report
- c. State Water Board's expectation of having backup power at all CMSD pumping stations and SCADA computers

VI. WDR Seminars

- Spiral Wound Liners 10/20/11 9:30 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.

VII. Miscellaneous Topics – Oral Discussion

- Staff procedures to avoid City trees from being planted over sewer mains and laterals; limited effectiveness of root barriers
- How regular cleaning of wet wells prevents odors and protects pump impellers
- Zero waste concepts applied to sewers

CMSD PROJECTS:

VIII. A. Project #101 West Side Pumping Station Abandonment - Status

- OCSD selected Dudek as consultant for EIR and Alignment Study; kickoff meeting to occur

B. Project #129 Bristol Street Sewer Phase II – Status

- Project out to bid on 9/12/11
- Bid opening on 10/25/11

C. Project #171 Irvine Pumping Station Force Main Rehabilitation - Status

- Awaiting soils investigation report and then finalizing plan and specs for bidding

D. Project #185 System-Wide Sewer Reconstruction Phase 1 - Status

- Construction is continuing and 22 additional Grade 5 repairs added to project

E. Project #189 Rehabilitation of Six Sewers Transferred to CMSD – Status

- Gravity sewer main on South Coast Drive is installed; contractor now rehabilitating manhole interiors and grinding off "OCSD" from manhole covers

F. Project #190 Canyon Force Main Rehabilitation

- Design phase is underway

G. Project #192 System-Wide Sewer Reconstruction Phase 2 – Status

- Design phase is underway

H. Project #193 Pumping Station Seismic Study – Status

- Consultant draft report discussed at staff level on 10/5/11; report contains analysis of the potential effects on pumping stations from a 6.0 magnitude earthquake; meeting with consultant to occur to discuss and finalize recommendations

PUBLIC COMMENTS

- IX. This is the time to receive any comments from members of the public.**

Next Meeting Date: November 8, 2011

Dated: October 6, 2011



Clerk of the District

CMSD Occurrences CY 2011

1/18/2011	Sanitary Sewer Overflow Occurrence Report Summary, CY2011					Uncontained Est # Private Gallons Spilled into Storm drain	Uncontained Est # Public Gallons Spilled into Storm drain
		SSO EVENT ID					
Date	Event	Private Line	District Line	Est Total Spill # Gallons	Completely Contained ?		
1/8/2011	Force main break in front of 961 W Wilson Street		761794	50	Y		0
1/18/2011	Air release valve clogged at Irvine Pump Station		761617	15	N		10
7/4/2011	District line at 2752 San Juan Lane clogged with grease		770427	5	Y	0	
7/6/2011	Mainline plugged before Harbor/Wilson pump station due to debris from paving project		768354	45	Y		0
8/18/2011	Mainline plugged at pipe section of MHs 101674 to 106192-roots		770234	225	N		115
9/27/2011	Mainline plugged at 2477 Cardinal- roots		771538	50	Y	0	0
KEY:							
GREASE		1	1				
ROOTS		2	2				
PUMP STN		1	1				
OTHER		2	2				
TOTALS		6	0	6			
	Total # Gallons			390	265	0	125
	Percentages			100.00%	67.95%	0.00%	32.05%

From: "Nguyen, Duc" <Duc.Nguyen@ocpw.ocgov.com>
Subject: **RE: fyi ACL against SMWD Settled**
Date: September 23, 2011 8:46:43 AM PDT
To: "Carrillo, Dindo" <DCARRILLO@OCSD.COM>
Cc: <narhontes@ocsd.com>, "Rob Hamers" <robh2@cox.net>

Hi Dindo, Nick & Rob,

Fyi, the ACL against SMWD has been settled.

Duc

Santa Margarita Water District, Rancho Santa Margarita, Orange County. Settlement Agreement for Plano Force Main Sanitary Sewer Overflow, Tentative Order No. R9-2011-0057. This proposed settlement agreement and order resolves ACL Complaint No. R9-2011-0023, Complaint for Administrative Civil Liability, Violations of Orders No. 2006-0003-DWQ and Order No. R9-2007-0005, Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems and Collection Agencies, Collectively. The Complaint recommended assessment of \$1,731,970 against the Santa Margarita Water District for violations resulting from the discharge of 2.293 million gallons of untreated sewage to Tijeras Creek and the Pacific Ocean, Orange County between March 23 and March 30, 2010. Based upon evidence and information received in response to the Complaint, the Prosecution Team recommends resolving the ACL by proposed settlement agreement and stipulated order for a total administrative civil liability imposed of \$890,000.

As proposed under the settlement agreement and order, \$445,000 in liability would be paid to the State Water Resources Control Board's Cleanup and Abatement Account. In addition, \$140,000 in liability would be suspended to fund one year of a Supplemental Environmental Project (SEP) titled, "Invasive Control, Restoration, Monitoring, and Education at Audubon Starr Ranch Sanctuary," conducted by the Audubon Starr Ranch Sanctuary in Orange County. Additionally, \$305,000 in liability would be suspended to fund an Enhanced Compliance Action (ECA) conducted by the Santa Margarita Water District to relocate a sanitary sewer line away from Tijeras Creek. Upon satisfactory and timely completion of the SEP and ECA Projects, respectively, the suspended liabilities will be permanently waived. The deadline for submitting written comments is July 31, 2011. Oral comments may be accepted at the September 14, 2011 Board meeting. For questions regarding this matter, please contact Christopher Means at 858-637-5581 or by e-mail at cmeans@waterboards.ca.gov. (Noticed July 1, 2011, revised August 12, 2011).

http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb9/water_issues/programs/compliance/Hearing_Schedules.shtml

Duc Nguyen
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24-Hr Water Pollution Hotline: (877) 89SPILL
For NPDES stormwater information visit our website: www.ocwatersheds.com

From: Carrillo, Dindo [<mailto:DCARRILLO@OCSD.COM>]
Sent: Thursday, April 21, 2011 3:25 PM
To: Nguyen, Duc
Subject: RE: fyi ACL against SMWD

Thanks Duc. Will forward to Rob.

From: "Carrillo, Dindo" <DCARRILLO@OCSD.COM>
Subject: **ACL for SSO at El Pollo Loco in Irvine**
Date: September 19, 2011 10:22:57 AM PDT
To: WDR Steering Committee <WDRSteeringCommittee@OCSD.COM>
Cc: "Arhontes, Nick" <NARHONTES@OCSD.COM>, "Esquer, Mark" <MESQUER@OCSD.COM>, "Cassidy, William" <WCASSIDY@OCSD.COM>, "Colston, Jim" <JCOLSTON@OCSD.COM>, "Rothbart, Lisa" <lrothbart@OCSD.COM>, "Haney, Lisa" <LHaney@OCSD.COM>
► 1 Attachment, 141 KB

Good morning,

At the September 15, WDR General meeting, the group discussed the recent ACL given to El Pollo Loco at Irvine. Below is a summary, but more information can be found on the attached ACL.

- 1) SSO occurred on January 26, 2010 at 10:00am at the Irvine El Pollo Loco. ACL issued June 2, 2011 and they paid the fine.
- 2) Spill caused by grease blockage in their sewer lateral.
- 3) About 500 gallons was released from their grease interceptor and observed in drive through lane and inside kitchen.
- 4) Plumber was sent to El Pollo Loco to relieve the blockage in the kitchen but couldn't. Plumber then requested to access the blockage at the drive through, however, Corporate Headquarters wanted to wait until after the lunch rush to relieve blockage. Relieved the blockage at 3:00pm.
- 5) SSO lasted for 5 hours and entered storm drain system, leading to Peters Canyon Wash, San Diego Creek, and Newport Bay.
- 6) El Pollo Loco had to pay a fine of \$9,450, prepare a sewer spill overflow response plan, more frequent grease interceptor servicing, and semi-annual private sewer lateral cleaning and inspections.

Regards,

Dindo A. Carrillo
Environmental Compliance
Orange County Sanitation District
(714) 593-7476
www.ocsd.com
10844 Ellis Ave
Fountain Valley, CA 92708



[TR8_11_027.pdf \(141 KB\)](#)



California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Santa Ana Region



Matthew Rodriguez
Secretary for
Environmental Protection

3737 Main Street, Suite 500, Riverside, California 92501-3348
Phone (951) 782-4130 • FAX (951) 781-6288
www.waterboards.ca.gov/santaana

Edmund G. Brown Jr.
Governor

August 8, 2011

Edith R. Austin, Director of Legal Services
El Pollo Loco
3535 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100
Costa Mesa, CA 92626

**ADMINISTRATIVE CIVIL LIABILITY (ACL) COMPLAINT NO. R8-2011-0027 - EL
POLLO LOCO, INC.**

Dear Ms. Austin:

On June 2, 2011, a draft Administrative Civil Liability Complaint No. R8-2011-0027 (hereinafter "Complaint") was issued to El Pollo Loco, Inc. On June 21, 2011, you waived your right to a hearing and paid the proposed liability to settle the matter.

As indicated in our June 02, 2011 transmittal letter, any proposed settlement has to be publicly noticed and memorialized. The enclosed complaint recognizes the Regional Board's proposed settlement with El Pollo Loco. This will be publicly noticed for 30-days on our website at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/santaana/public_notices/enforcement_actions.shtml

If we do not receive any significant public comments within the 30-day comment period, it will be deemed as final settlement of the matter.

If you have any questions regarding this correspondence please contact Stephen D. Mayville at 951-782-4992 (smayville@waterboards.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

Michael J. Adackapara
Division Chief
Regional Board Prosecution Team

Enclosures: Final Complaint No. R8-2011-0027

cc with a copy of the complaint (by electronic mail only):

State Water Resources Control Board, Office of Enforcement – Reed Sato
(Director, Office of Enforcement, Regional Board Prosecution Team Attorney)

California Environmental Protection Agency



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STATE OF CALIFORNIA
REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SANTA ANA REGION

In the Matter of:

El Pollo Loco, Inc.)
3535 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100)
Costa Mesa, CA 92626)
)
Attn: Edith R. Austin)

Complaint No. R8-2011-0027
for
Administrative Civil Liability

YOU ARE HEREBY GIVEN NOTICE THAT:

1. On June 2, 2011, a draft copy of this Complaint was mailed to El Pollo Loco, Inc. (hereinafter El Pollo Loco) with an offer to settle the matter without a hearing. On June 22, 2011, El Pollo Loco paid the proposed liability in the draft Complaint and waived its right to a hearing. This document memorializes the settlement of this matter.
2. El Pollo Loco is alleged to have violated provisions of law for which the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region (hereinafter "Regional Board"), may impose administrative civil liability under California Water Code (hereinafter "CWC") §13385.
3. A hearing concerning this Complaint will not be held before the Regional Board unless significant objections to this settlement are received within 30-days of issuance of this Complaint. Pursuant to CWC Section 13323, El Pollo Loco has already waived its right to a hearing.
4. If a hearing is held on this matter, the Regional Board will consider whether to affirm, reject, or modify the proposed administrative civil liability or whether to refer the matter to the Attorney General for recovery of judicial civil liability.

THE COMPLAINT IS BASED ON THE FOLLOWING FACTORS:

5. El Polo Loco owns and operates a restaurant located at 88 Corporate Park in the City of Irvine. All sanitary wastes from this facility are discharged to the City of Irvine's sanitary sewer system through a sanitary sewer lateral. El Pollo Loco is responsible for operation and maintenance of the sanitary sewer lateral.
6. The Irvine Ranch Water District (IRWD) operates and maintains the City of Irvine's sanitary sewer collection system. IRWD is required to meet specific Federal and State requirements to prevent sewer system overflows including controls on fats, oils and grease from restaurants, residences and certain types of industries. Fats, oils and

grease are a major cause of sewer system overflows. In addition, fats, oils, and grease add significant costs to maintenance of sewer systems and to treatment of sewage. IRWD has established a fats, oils and grease (FOG) program that provides public education, conducts facility inspections and enforces the FOG program. IRWD has inspected restaurants since September 2005. These inspections included the El Pollo Loco facility in Irvine. IRWD provided the restaurant management training on the FOG program. Since that training, management has changed several times for this restaurant. IRWD encourages cooperative management participation in the FOG training program for chain restaurants, such as El Pollo Loco. There is no indication that El Pollo Loco's corporate offices participated in the FOG training program.

7. On January 26, 2010, an estimated 500 gallons of raw sewage were spilled from the El Pollo Loco facility. The release was from a grease interceptor clean-out located on the Jamboree Boulevard side of the restaurant within the drive-through lane. The spill was caused by a blockage in the sewer lateral. The spilled material contained raw sewage, including grease, and was observed in the drive-through lane and the marinating section of the kitchen. The spill was initially reported to the Irvine Police Department by a private citizen. Initial investigations of the incident were conducted by the Irvine Police Department, City of Irvine's Code Enforcement and Orange County Health Care Agency. Further investigations were conducted by Regional Board staff. The following findings are based on these investigations.
 - a. At approximately 10:00 a.m. on January 26, 2010, El Pollo Loco's corporate office called its contract plumber about a sewage spill at the Irvine El Pollo Loco restaurant. The plumber arrived at the restaurant at approximately 10:15 a.m. and his initial attempts to clear the blockage from the kitchen sink were not successful. So he requested the restaurant's shift supervisor to close the drive-through lane to enable him to work on clearing the blockage. They started to close down the drive-through lane as the shift supervisor contacted the corporate office for its approval. El Pollo Loco's corporate office denied permission to close down the drive-through lane during the lunch time rush. El Pollo Loco's corporate office sent the plumber back with a request to return after the lunch time rush.
 - b. The plumber returned at approximately 3:00 p.m. and cleared the blockage. In the meantime, the spill continued for approximately five hours and was seen entering a nearby City of Irvine's storm drain system. The City's storm drain system is tributary to Peters Canyon Wash, San Diego Creek and Newport Bay. These are considered as waters of the U.S. for which the Basin Plan¹ has designated beneficial uses. The discharge of raw sewage can impact the designated beneficial uses of these receiving waters. The beneficial uses of San Diego Creek and Newport Bay include water contact recreation and non-contact water recreation.

¹ Santa Ana Region Basin Plan, see at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/santaana/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/index.shtml

- c. The police report indicated that a brown solid matter that was observed in the spilled sewage on the drive-through lane was tracked by the automobiles to the exit of the drive-through and the handicap pedestrian access area. A foul smell of sewage was observed outside of the restaurant.
 - d. None of the spilled sewage was recovered and returned to the sanitary sewer system. This resulted in an estimated volume of 500 gallons of sewage being discharged into a storm drain leading to San Diego Creek, a water of the United States.
8. Since the January 26, 2010 incident, IRWD has required the restaurant to prepare a sewer spill/overflow response plan in a letter dated February 24, 2010. Because of historic non-compliance, IRWD has required more frequent grease interceptor servicing as well as semi-annual private sewer lateral cleaning and inspections to prevent blockages and potential sewer system overflows. Regional Board investigators believe that at the time of this incident on January 26, 2010, the grease interceptor was overdue servicing.
9. The discharge caused a public nuisance, a public health threat and threatened to impact or impacted the beneficial uses of waters of the U.S. The El Pollo Loco corporate officer's decision not to close the drive-through lane to address the sewage spill prolonged the spill and caused environmental harm to the public and water quality. The spill was a result of a failure of El Pollo Loco to adequately maintain its sanitary sewer system. The quantity of sewage spilled could have been minimized if the El Pollo Loco corporate officer had acted diligently. It appears that the corporate officer's actions were motivated by profit considerations rather than any consideration for environmental protection.
10. CWC Section 13376 states, "Any person discharging pollutants or proposing to discharge pollutants to navigable waters of the United States within the jurisdiction of this state ... shall file a report of the discharge in compliance with the procedures set forth in Section 13260." The above discharges were in violation of this provision of the CWC.
11. Chapter 5, Section B.1., of the Basin Plan prohibits the discharge of untreated sewage to any surface water stream, natural or man-made, or to any drainage system intended to convey storm water run-off to surface water streams. El Pollo Loco is alleged to have violated this Basin Plan prohibition.
12. Pursuant to CWC §13385 (c)(1), the Regional Board may impose civil liability administratively on a daily basis; and on a per gallon basis for discharge in excess of 1,000 gallons [CWC §13385 (c) (2)]. The Division Chief proposes to impose civil liability per CWC §13385 (c) (1) since the discharge was less than 1,000 gallons.

13. CWC §13385(c)(1) states that administrative civil liability may not exceed \$10,000 per day. For the discharge incident described above, the maximum liability for the violation cited above is \$10,000 for discharges that occurred on January 26, 2010.
14. CWC §13385 (e) specifies factors that the Regional Board shall consider in establishing the amount of civil liability. Consideration of these factors is addressed in the following table.

Factor	Comment
A. Nature, Circumstances, Extent and Gravity of Violation	<p>An estimated 500 gallons of untreated wastewater (sewage) was discharged from El Pollo Loco's sanitary sewer system to a storm drain inlet tributary to San Diego Creek.</p> <p>The sewage discharged to surface waters has the potential to impact the designated beneficial uses by the introduction of bacteria, nutrients, and other pollutants. The spilled sewage was observed in the marinating area of the kitchen, the handicap access ramp, and the drive-through lane. This discharge was a not only a public nuisance, but also a threat to public health.</p> <p>El Pollo Loco's corporate officer's reluctance to allow the plumber, who was already onsite, to close the drive-through lane to clear the sewer blockage exacerbated the problem. El Pollo Loco neither contained the spilled sewage nor tried to address the leak in a timely manner.</p>
B. Culpability	<p>The release of raw sewage within the kitchen area as well as outside the facility where the public had access and were exposed to the raw sewage constitutes extreme negligence on the part of the El Pollo Loco corporate officer. He, in fact, stalled the repair and clean-up process for almost 5 hours.</p>
C. Economic Benefit or Savings	<p>El Pollo Loco's decision to not act on containing and cleaning up the sewage release allowed the facility to remain open during the peak lunch time and the facility collected approximately \$1,000 in revenue during this time. If the facility had closed the drive-through lane to address this problem during the lunch time rush, most of the drive-through customers probably would have gone inside the restaurant. So the facility probably did not have a significant economic benefit either by not closing the drive-through lane during lunch time rush or by delaying the repair work itself.</p>

D. Prior History of Violations	IRWD has indicated that the facility had a history of violations. However, Regional Board staff was not aware of any prior history of releases or failure to maintain its systems, other than the discovery during this investigation.
E. Staff Costs	Regional Board staff spent approximately 30 hours investigating this incident. The total cost for staff time is \$4,500 (30 hrsX\$150/hr=\$4,500).
F. Ability to pay	Regional Board staff has no information that demonstrates that El Pollo Loco would have any difficulty in paying the assessed amount.

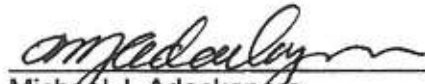
15. The Water Quality Enforcement Policy (hereinafter "the Policy") adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board on November 19, 2009, establishes a methodology for assessing administrative civil liability pursuant CWC §13385(e). Use of this methodology addresses the factors in CWC § 13385(e). The Policy can be found at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/enforcement/docs/enf_policy_final111709.pdf
16. The Policy requires consideration of the potential for harm from the discharge of untreated sewage. The potential for harm from the discharge=3 (moderate, see Page 12 of the Policy), the characteristics of the discharge=3 (discharged material poses an above-moderate risk or threat to potential receptors, see Page 13 of the Policy) and the susceptibility to cleanup or abatement is =0 (50% or more of the discharge was susceptible to cleanup or abatement); the total potential for harm=6 (3+3+0=6). Using Table 2, on Page 15, the "per day factor" for the discharge is=0.220, considering this as a "major" deviation from requirement and 6 as the potential for harm. This factor is then used to calculate the per day assessment for the discharge violation ($\$10,000 \times 0.220 = \$2,200$).
17. In addition, the Regional Board should consider the violator's conduct factors (see Table 4 on Page 17 of the Policy). The amount calculated above is then adjusted based on El Pollo Loco's culpability (a culpability of 1.5 is assigned based on El Pollo Loco's negligence and intentional delay in addressing the problem), cleanup and cooperation (a factor of 1.5 is also assigned to cleanup and cooperation) and history of violations (1.0 based on "no prior history of violations"). The adjusted amount based on these factors is= $\$2,200 \times 1.5 \times 1.5 \times 1.0 = \$4,950$.
18. CWC §13385 also requires consideration of economic benefit or savings, if any, resulting from the violation, and other matters as justice may require. Regional Board staff believes that El Pollo Loco did not have a significant economic benefit as discussed in the table above. The costs of investigation and enforcement are considered as one of the "other factors as justice may require". Staff costs are \$4,500 (see table above).

19. After consideration of the above factors, the Division Chief proposed that a civil liability be imposed administratively on El Pollo Loco in the amount of \$9,450.00 for the violations cited above (\$4,950 penalty+\$4,500 in staff costs).
20. On June 22, 2011, El Pollo Loco paid the proposed liability and waived its right to a hearing.
21. This Complaint will be posted on the Regional Board's website for 30-days for public comments. If no significant comments are received, this matter will be considered as settled at the end of the 30-day comment period. If there are unresolved significant comments, this matter will be scheduled for a public hearing at a regularly scheduled Board meeting at a later date. If a public hearing is to be held, all interested parties will be notified of the public hearing.

If you have any questions, please contact Stephen D. Mayville at (951) 782-4992 or Chuck Griffin at (951) 782-4996.

Date

8/8/2011


Michael J. Adackapara
Division Chief
Regional Board Prosecution Team

California
Water Boards

Protecting California's Water

Statewide Sanitary Sewer Overflow Reduction Program Annual Compliance Report



State Water Resources Control Board



August 2011

As shown in Figure 8, compliance with the sanitary sewer system questionnaire has increased over the past year. Phase I and II enforcement activities described previously in section 2.F are being conducted to improve the questionnaire compliance rates.

4. SPILL DATA SUMMARY

A. Statewide Reported Spill Data

A summary of statewide SSO and PLSD spill data reported by participating enrollees since reporting requirements became effective on January 2, 2007, is presented in Table 1 below. The SSS WDRs do not prohibit all SSOs, only those that reach surface water or cause a nuisance. As defined in the California Water Code section 13050 (m) (2), to be considered a nuisance an SSO would have to affect an entire community or neighborhood.

State Water Board staff is actively conducting checks and taking necessary actions to ensure the accuracy of the approximately 24,000 reported spill data records. When erroneous data are identified, the enrollee responsible for the data entry error is contacted and requested to correct it.

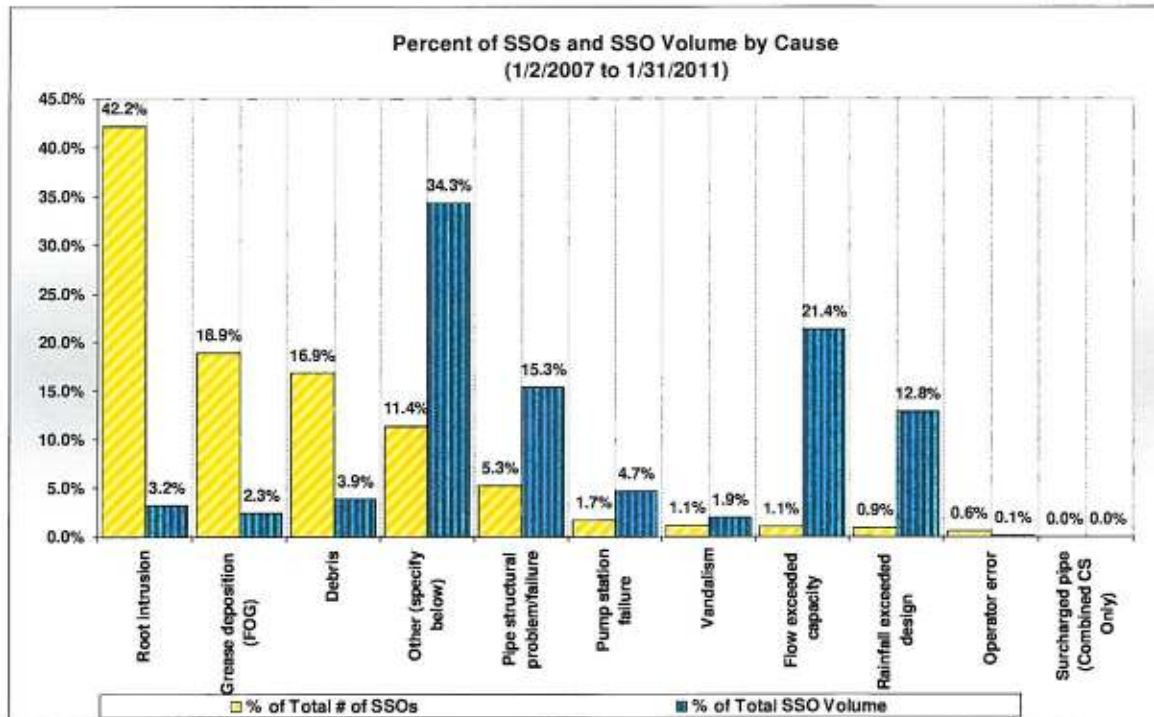
	Public Sanitary Sewer System	Private Laterals
Number of SSO locations	21,854	2,726
Total Volume of SSOs (gal)	92,699,534	2,871,262
Total Volume Recovered (gal)	18,479,773	1,558,702
Total Volume Reached Surface Water (gal)	74,170,763	1,811,742
Percent Recovered	20%	54%
Percent Reached Surface Water	80%	63%
Total Miles of Pressure Sewer	43,877	NA
Total Miles of Gravity Sewer	94,968	NA
Total miles of Laterals Responsible	14,812	12,801
# of Spills locations per 100 miles of Sewer	14.0	21.0
Volume Reaching Surface Water per 100 miles of Sewer (gal/100 mi)	48,271	14,153

← 4 YRS.

Table 1 – Overall Statewide SSO and PLSD Reports (from 1/2/07 to 1/31/11)

The data summaries presented below are from analyses of data that staff has checked and has confidence in its accuracy. Staff is examining additional metrics as ongoing data cleanup by enrollees is completed, efforts to increase reporting become effective, and additional data is collected. Overall SSO Reduction Program performance from January 2, 2007, when all regions in the state were required to start reporting, to January 31, 2011, is illustrated in Figures 9 and 10. As illustrated in Figure 9, there is a seasonal pattern with more SSO spills occurring during the wet seasons. From January 2008 to the present, the data shows a downwards trend in the number of spills occurring during the wet seasons.

spills. In terms of volumes spilled, these causes are responsible for 9.4 percent of the volume from SSOs and 20 percent of the volume from PLSDs.



Roots
→ #1 cause

#2 = FOG

Figure 15 – Percent SSOs and SSO Volume by Cause

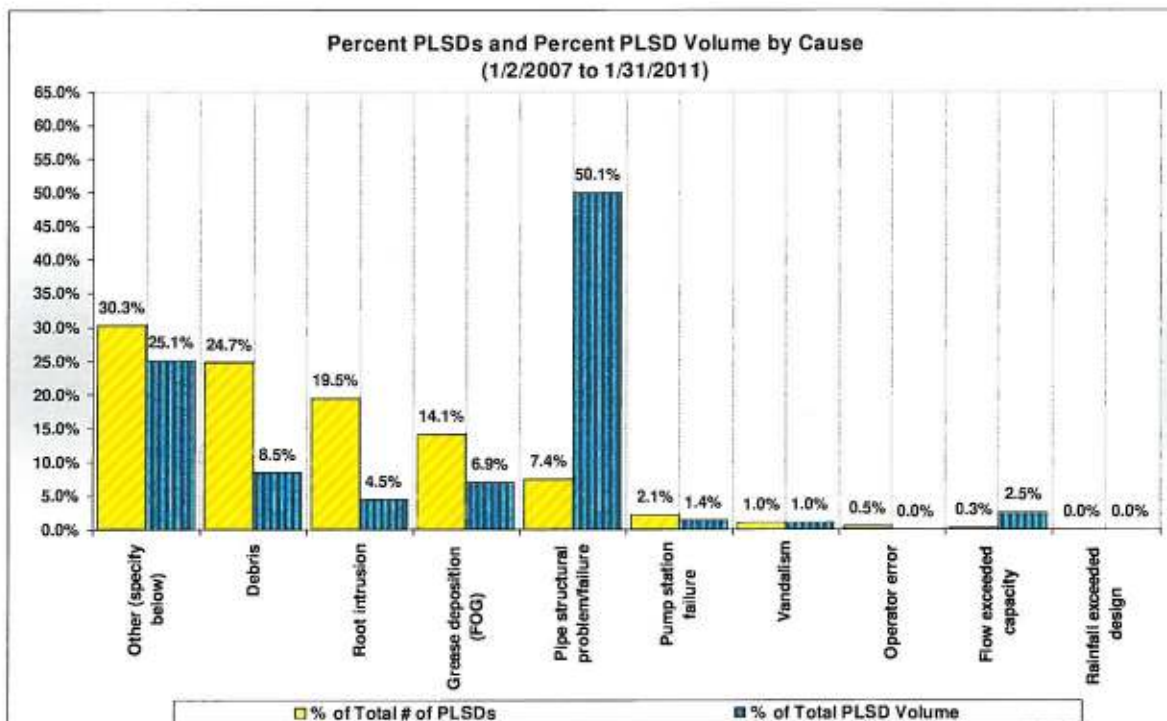


Figure 16 – Percent PLSDs and PLSD Volume by Cause

The "other" category noted in the charts includes the following causes for SSO and PLSD spills: unknown cause, multiple causes, vandalism, operator error, maintenance, improper installation, valve failure, failure from diversion during construction, siphon failure, inappropriate discharge, and non-sanitary sewer system related.

D. Sewage Spills by Pipe Characteristics

Pipe Diameter – SSO and PLSD report data indicates: (1) that many enrollees are not reporting the sewer diameter in their reports (69 percent for SSOs and 73 percent for PLSDs) and (2) that at least 27 percent of SSOs and at least 31 percent of PLSDs occur in pipe sizes of 8 inches or less. It is expected that smaller diameter pipes would be affected to a higher degree by the common causes of SSOs and PLSDs noted above (i.e., root intrusion, grease deposition, and debris).

Pipe Material – SSO and PLSD report data indicates: (1) that many enrollees are not reporting the pipe material in their reports (71 percent of SSOs and PLSDs reported) and (2) that at least 59 percent of the reported SSOs and PLSDs occur in vitrified clay pipes (VCP). This result is likely due to the prevalence of VCP in sanitary sewer systems piping in the state. Increased thoroughness in reporting would help to clarify any relationship between pipe material and SSOs and PLSDs.

Sewer Age – As illustrated in Figure 17, 35,000 miles, about 32 percent of the publicly owned sanitary sewer system piping in the state, is older than 51 years. (Because the age information was collected a year ago, the time periods are offset one year).

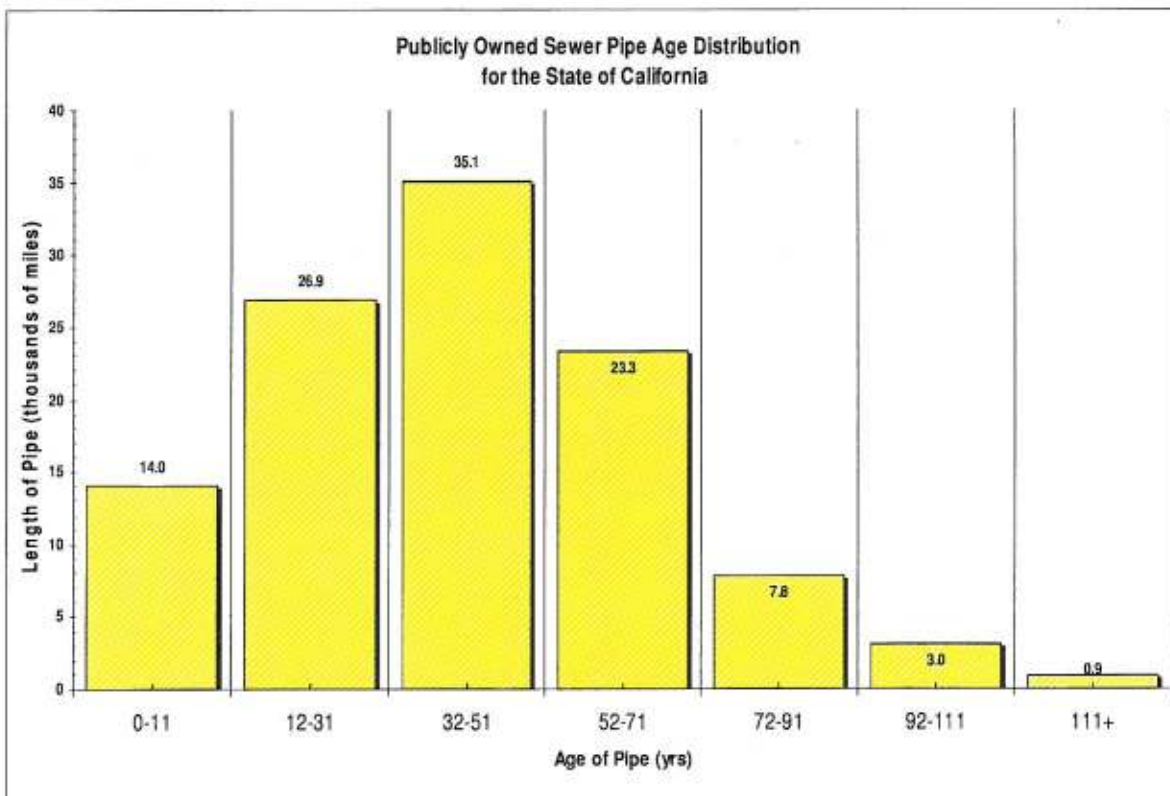


Figure 17 – Publicly Owned Sewer Pipe Age Distribution for the State of California

Sanitary sewer systems throughout the state are aging, with some segments of pipe over 90 years. In general, older sanitary sewer system pipe require more operation and maintenance than newer segments of pipe. In addition, deteriorating older sanitary sewer systems could be a cause of SSOs and eventual replacement or rehabilitation might be necessary.

E. Regional Spill Trends

The reported percentage of the state population served by sanitary sewer systems in each region is presented in Figure 18. The data indicates that the San Francisco Bay, Los Angeles, Central Valley-Sacramento, Santa Ana, and San Diego regions account for most of the population served by sanitary sewer systems in the state.

The percentage of reported SSOs by Regional Water Board is also presented in Figure 18. The data indicates: (1) that the San Francisco Bay, Central Valley-Sacramento, and Los Angeles regions account for 81 percent of reported spills in the state (San Francisco Bay = 34 percent, Central Valley-Sacramento = 38 percent, Los Angeles = 9 percent) and (2) that about 52 percent of the publicly owned sanitary sewer system piping in the state is in the San Francisco Bay, Central Valley-Sacramento, and Los Angeles regions.

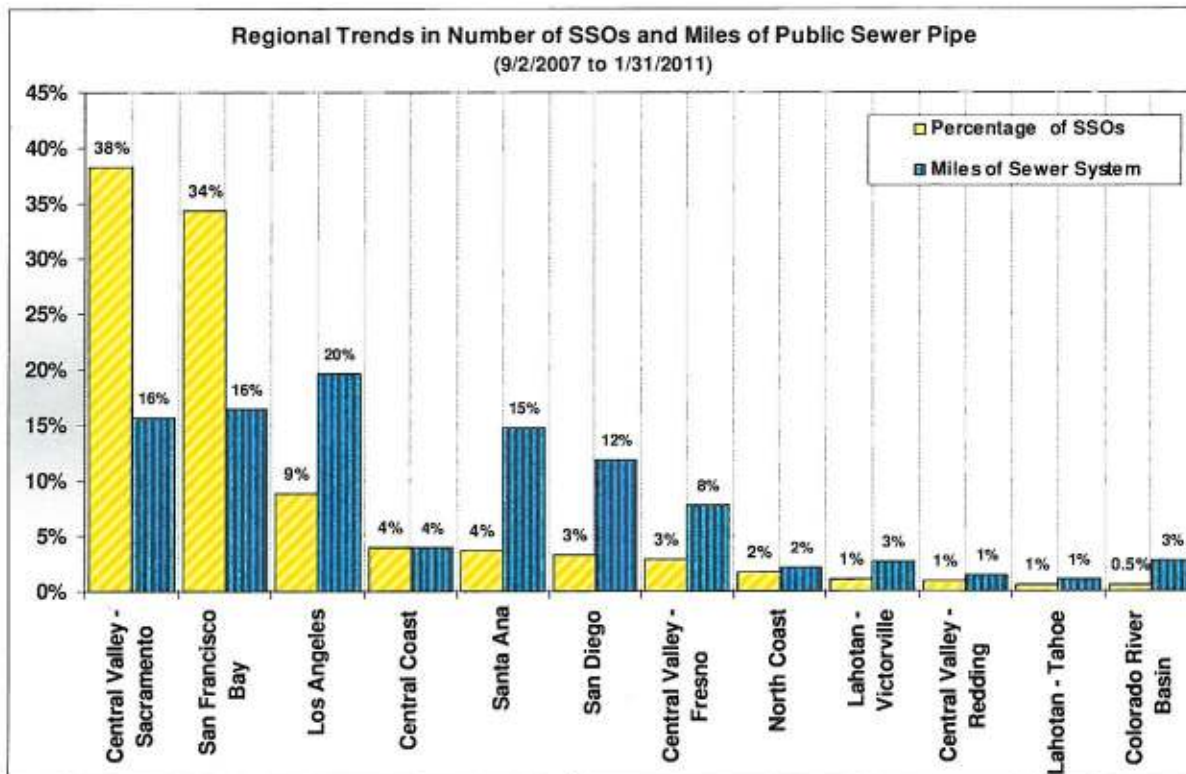


Figure 18 – Regional Trends in Number of SSOs and Miles of Public Sewer Pipe

Figure 19 shows the statewide distribution of SSO volume by Regional Water Board. The data indicates: (1) that the San Francisco Bay and San Diego Water Boards account for 67 percent of reported spill volume in the state (San Francisco Bay = 51 percent, and San Diego = 16 percent) and (2) that 76 percent of the reported spill volume reaching surface water results from spills in the San Francisco Bay and San Diego Water Board regions.

Of note in both Figures 22 and 24 is the difference in mean and median rates. The median rate is the rate at which half the sanitary sewer systems in the category have rates higher and half have rates lower. The mean is the sum of the rates of all sanitary sewer systems in the category divided by the number of systems in the category. The difference between the mean and median rates indicates that a number of sanitary sewer systems are performing significantly poorer than others and these poor performers are driving the average rates well above the median rates.

G. Summary of Reported Spill Data

SSO data collected since January 2, 2007, indicates that 90 percent of the volume of sewage spilled in the state has occurred from only 54 out of 1,081 sanitary sewer systems enrolled in the SSS WDRs. A summary of the twenty sanitary sewer systems with the largest volumes of spilled sewage (i.e., spills greater than 50,000 gallons) ranked from highest volume of sewage spilled to lowest volume of sewage spilled since reporting was required is presented in Table 2 below. The change in rankings since the 2009 and 2010 Annual Compliance Reports are also noted. Where a dash is noted in the 2009 or 2010 rank, this indicates the sanitary sewer system was not ranked in the top twenty in 2009 and/or 2010.

As illustrated in Table 2, a range of sanitary sewer systems are among the twenty sanitary sewer systems with the highest volumes of spilled sewage. All of the sanitary sewer systems on the list serve municipalities and they range from 51 to 6,147 miles of pipe and service populations from approximately 5,500 to 4 million. Sixty percent of the twenty sanitary sewer systems are in the San Francisco Bay Water Board region and San Diego Region Water Board region with 6 sanitary sewer systems in each region.

Region	Sanitary Sewer System	Population Served	Miles of Pipe Responsible	# of Events >=50k Gallons	2011 Rank	2010 Rank	2009 Rank
2	Richmond City CS	130,000	202	21	1	1	4
9	Carlsbad MWD CS	69,100	287	2	2	2	1
8	Running Springs CS	5,632	68	1	3	-	-
9	La Salina WWTP, Oceanside CS	180,000	490	2	4	-	-
2	San Mateo CS	94,650	236	20	5	3	2
2	Town Of Hillsborough CS	10,983	117	10	6	5	3
2	San Dist #1 of Marin CS	50,000	204	2	7	-	-
9	Santa Margarita Water District CS	153,000	777	1	8	-	7
3	Vandenberg Village Csd CS	6,000	38	1	9	-	-
2	San Bruno City CS	40,165	118	5	10	6	5
7	Coachella Valley Water District CS	267,260	1,161	3	11	18	18
7	Calexico CS	38,000	78	1	12	-	-
9	City Of La Mesa CS	55,724	155	2	13	-	-
5S	Sacramento Area Sewer District CS	1,100,000	4,363	3	14	11	10
9	Padre Dam CS	59,000	166	1	15	-	-
6A	Susanville Csd CS	9,960	51	1	16	7	6
2	Sonoma Valley County S.D. CS	44,706	135	5	17	15	14
4	Hyperion CS	4,000,000	6,147	5	18	-	-
9	San Diego City CS	2,140,000	5,147	2	19	8	16
3	Marina Coast Wd CS	32,000	154	1	20	-	-

Table 2 – Sanitary Sewer Systems with Larger Volumes of Spilled Sewage (Twenty Highest)

THE
'BAD'
LIST

Rank	Agency	Total # of SSO locations	Total Vol of SSOs(gal)	Total Vol Recover (gal)	Total Vol Reach Surface Water	Percent Recover	Percent Reach Surface Water	Miles Pressure Sewer	Miles Gravity Sewer	Miles of Laterals	Total Number of SSO locations per 100 miles of Sewer	Tot Vol of SSOs Reach Surface Water per 100 miles of Sewer
1	Anaheim City	2	1,280	1,280	1,260	100	98	0	568	0	0.3	221.8
2	HB City	6	4,960	3,860	2,600	77	52	2.3	360	705	0.5	243.6
	El Toro WD	1	250	0	250	0	100	5	142	36	0.5	136.6
	Moulton Niguel WD	3	8,600	50	8,550	0	99	20	510	0	0.5	1613.2
3	Yorba Linda WD	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	152	0	0.6	0
	Fullerton City	2	750	550	200	73	26	0	323	0	0.6	61.9
4	Orange Cnty SD	5	1,154	178	938	15	81	31	547	0	0.8	162.2
	La Habra City	1	1	1	0	100	0	0	125	0	0.8	0
	San Juan Capistrano	1	100	100	0	100	0	0.2	123	0	0.8	0
5	Cypress City	1	2	2	0	100	0	0.5	102	0	0.9	0
6	Garden Grove SD	5	255	255	0	100	0	2.5	317.5	0	1.5	0
7	Rossmoor/Los Alamitos Area SD	1	700	200	500	28	71	0	56.5	0	1.7	884.9
8	Brea City	2	365	15	0	4	0	0	109	0	1.8	0
	Stanton City	1	500	500	0	100	0	0.1	55.3	0	1.8	0
9	Orange City	6	1,615	975	610	60	37	0.1	312	0	1.9	195.4
10	Santa Ana City	14	7,150	3,070	1,580	42	22	0	390	253	2.1	245.7
	South Coast WD	3	5,606	500	5,106	8	91	3.2	138	0	2.1	3616.1
11	Costa Mesa SD	5	650	490	10	75	1	4.8	219.4	0	2.2	4.4
	Midway City SD	4	225	225	0	100	0	2	174	0	2.2	0
12	Buena Park City	4	1,320	520	300	39	22	0	168	0	2.3	178.5
	NB City	7	531	461	70	86	13	5	205	90	2.3	23.3
13	El Toro WD	6	5,668	70	4,685	1	82	5	142	36	3.2	2,560.10
14	Irvine Ranch WD	4	28,175	6,700	21,475	24	76	9.6	721.4	0	3.8	33497.2
14	Placentia City	3	1,225	800	350	65	28	0	76	0	3.9	460.5
16	La Habra City	5	1,445	45	1,125	3	77	0	125	0	4	900
17	Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority	6	713	150	482	21	67	22.9	49	0	8.3	670.3
18	Laguna Beach City	14	67,110	2,890	64,250	4	95	4.5	95	0	14	64,572.80
27 Agencies		113	140,352	23,887	114,341	1,325	1,138	118.70	6,305.10	1,120		

From: Rob Hamers <robh2@cox.net>
Subject: **Backup Power**
Date: October 7, 2011 10:21:14 AM PDT
To: Scott Carroll <scarroll@cmsdca.gov>
Cc: Steve Cano <scano@cmsdca.gov>, Yefim Tsalyuk <tsalyuk@verizon.net>

Hi Scott,

At the WDR Steering Committee yesterday, I discussed backup power and the San Diego power outage with the group and asked for everyone's opinion on whether the State Water Boards believes an agency is obligated to provide backup power to all its facilities during an outage. Everyone agreed they believe the Water Boards feel backup power is feasible and the responsibility of the agency. For instance, San Clemente has 16 standby generators and other backup equipment and they had no spills during their 8-hour outage that occurred during the San Diego event. Another person quoted a State Water Board statement that the Region 9 Water Board was disappointed that San Diego did not have backup power that would have avoided an earlier spill.

The CMSD should consider these opinions and I believe you are acting properly in attempting to provide standby power at all our facilities.

Thanks,

Rob Hamers, PE

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Another in a series of Sewer System Education Seminars hosted by the Orange County Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) Steering Committee....



No-Dig Sekisui Spiral Wound Liners for Gravity Pipeline Rehabilitation

HOSTED BY

Jacquie Jaques
Business Development- Western Region
Sekisui SSPRA
818-415-8164
jmifrance@aol.com



Presentation

- Overview of Sekisui Spiral Wound Liners
 - SPR EX – Tight fitting PVC lining solution for 6" – 30" host pipes
 - SPR PE – Fixed diameter grouted HPDE lining solution with encapsulated steel reinforcement for 32" – 120" host pipes
 - SPR – Fixed diameter grouted PVC lining solution with external steel reinforcement for 18" – 144" and larger including circular and non- circular applications
- Questions and Answers

**Attendance by engineers, maintenance staff
and WDR general group members recommended**

Date & Time: Thursday, October 20, 2011 from 9:30-11:30 AM

Location: Courtyard Center
12732 Main Street, Garden Grove, CA
([West of Euclid, between Garden Grove Blvd & Lampson](#))

Please arrive early as the program will begin at 9:30 A.M.